



OC CUPA
2009 E. Edinger Ave
Santa Ana
CA 92705
(714) 667-3600

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM
HAZARDOUS WASTE

ONSITE HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT NOTIFICATION
UNIT PAGE

(one page and attachments per unit)

Page ____ of ____

FACILITY ID #	3	0																	1	BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA - Doing Business As)	3
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I. TREATMENT UNIT

UNIT ID #	606	UNIT TYPE / TIER	607	NUMBER OF TANKS	608	NUMBER OF CONTAINERS/ TREATMENT AREAS	609
UNIT NAME	610	<input type="checkbox"/> a. CESQT <input type="checkbox"/> b. CESW <input type="checkbox"/> c. CA	<input type="checkbox"/> d. PBR <input type="checkbox"/> e. CEL	MONTHLY TREATMENT VOLUME	611	UNIT OF MEASURE	612
						<input type="checkbox"/> a. Pounds <input type="checkbox"/> b. Gallons	

SPECIFIC WASTE TYPE TREATED (narrative) 613

TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION (narrative) 614

(NOTE: for each treatment unit, complete and attach the appropriate Waste And Treatment Process Combinations page)

II. BASIS FOR NOT NEEDING FEDERAL PERMIT (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> a. The treated waste is not a hazardous waste under Federal law (California-only waste).	<input type="checkbox"/> f. Treatment in an accumulation tank or container within 90 days for over 1000 kg/month generators and 180 or 270 days for generators of 100 to 1000 kg/month.	615
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Treated in waste water treatment units (tanks) and discharged to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW)/sewerage agency or under an NPDES permit.	<input type="checkbox"/> g. Recyclable materials are reclaimed to recover silver or other precious metals.	
<input type="checkbox"/> c. Treatment in elementary neutralization units.	<input type="checkbox"/> h. Empty container rinsing and/or treatment.	
<input type="checkbox"/> d. Treatment in a totally enclosed treatment facility.	<input type="checkbox"/> i. Other (specify below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> e. Federal conditionally exempt small quantity generator (generated 100 kg, approximately 27 gallons, or less of hazardous waste in a calendar month).		

III. RESIDUALS MANAGEMENT DESCRIPTION (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> a. Discharge non-hazardous aqueous waste to POTW or sewer.	Residual hazardous waste hauled offsite by a registered hauler	616
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Discharge non-hazardous aqueous waste under a NPDES permit.	<input type="checkbox"/> d. Offsite recycling	
<input type="checkbox"/> c. Dispose of non-hazardous solid waste residues at an offsite location.	<input type="checkbox"/> e. Thermal treatment	
	<input type="checkbox"/> f. Disposal to land	
	<input type="checkbox"/> g. Further treatment	
	<input type="checkbox"/> h. Other method of disposal (describe below)	

SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INSTALLATION DATE (If required) 617

IV. TRANSPORTABLE TREATMENT UNIT

TTU BUSINESS NAME	618	TTU SERIAL #	619
TTU EPA ID#	620	TTU CONTACT PERSON NAME	621
		TTU CONTACT PHONE NUMBER	622
TTU ADDRESS			623
CITY	624	STATE	625
		ZIP CODE	626

TTU SCHEDULE: Attach Separate Sheet

Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification - Unit

Complete a unit specific page (Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification - Unit) and a Waste and Treatment Process Combinations page for each treatment unit operating at this facility. Commercial Laundries are *not* required to complete unit specific pages, provided that laundering is the only hazardous waste treatment activity conducted by the facility.

(Note: the numbering of the instructions follows the data element numbers that are on the UPCF pages. These data element numbers are used for electronic submission and are the same as the numbering used in 27 CCR, Appendix C, the Business Section of the Unified Program Data Dictionary.)

Please number all pages of your submittal. This helps your CUPA or local agency identify whether the submittal is complete and if any pages are separated.

1. FACILITY ID NUMBER - Leave this blank. This number is assigned by the CUPA. This is the unique number which identifies your facility.
3. BUSINESS NAME - Enter the full legal name of the business.
606. UNIT ID NUMBER - Enter a unique number for each unit. The units can be numbered sequentially, or by any other system as long as the numbers are not repeated or duplicated. All unit numbers must be clearly labeled on the plot plan/map.
607. UNIT TYPE / TIER - Check the unit type under the Tiered Permitting program.
608. NUMBER OF TANKS - Enter the number of tanks used in the unit. Tank means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste, which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support (22 CCR §66260.10).
609. NUMBER OF CONTAINERS/ TREATMENT AREAS - Enter the number of containers/ container treatment areas used in the unit. Container means any device that is open or closed, and portable in which a material can be stored, handled, treated, transported, recycled, or disposed of (22 CCR §66260.10). Container treatment area is the location set aside and used to treat containers.
610. UNIT NAME - Enter the name of the treatment unit. A treatment unit is defined as a tank, a container, or a combination of tanks or tank systems and/or containers located together that are used in sequence to treat or accumulate one or more compatible hazardous waste streams. The devices are either plumbed together or otherwise linked so as to form one system.
611. MONTHLY TREATMENT VOLUME - Enter the estimated monthly total volume of hazardous waste treated in each unit. If the volume fluctuates significantly by month, enter the maximum or highest volume treated in any month.
612. UNIT OF MEASURE - Check whether the treatment volume unit of measure is pounds or gallons.
613. SPECIFIC WASTE TYPE TREATED - Describe the specific waste type(s) treated. For example, if waste qualifies as an aqueous waste with metal or organics, indicate the specific metals or organics.
614. TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION - Describe the treatment process(es) used. Indicate if the activities are seasonal or periodic.
615. BASIS FOR NOT NEEDING FEDERAL PERMIT - Check the reason(s) that best describe why your onsite treatment unit does not need a Federal hazardous waste permit. You must indicate at least one reason to prove your eligibility for the onsite treatment tiers. If you are unsure how these exemptions apply to your operation, contact your CUPA, the DTSC Regional Office closest to you, the U.S. EPA's Region IX RCRA Information Line at (415) 744-2074, or the U.S. EPA RCRA Hotline at (800) 424-9346. The eight most common reasons for not needing a Federal permit are listed on the page. There is also a space to specify another reason and a citation. The following terms used on the page are defined in 40 CFR 260.10:
 - wastewater treatment unit means a device which (1) is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under Sections 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act, and (2) receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste or that generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste or that treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste, and (3) meets the definition of tank or tank system.
 - elementary neutralization unit means a device which (1) is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic or they are listed only for this reason, and (2) meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel.
 - totally enclosed treatment facility means a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste which is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner which prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment.
616. RESIDUALS MANAGEMENT DESCRIPTION - Check the management of residuals. If appropriate, describe "other" method of handling the residuals.
617. SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INSTALLATION DATE - Enter the date the secondary containment was installed.

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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY TREATMENT (CESQT) PAGE

WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(one page per treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID # _____ 606 Facility ID # _____ 1 Page ____ of ____

CESQT = treats < 55 gallons or 500 pounds of hazardous waste in any calendar month in ALL units at this facility (NOT a limit for each wastestream or unit separately). CESQT generators may not hold other state or federal hazardous waste permit or authorization for this facility, including other onsite tiers.

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1. Aqueous wastes containing hexavalent chromium may be treated by the following process:

- ☐ a. Reduction of hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfide or sulfur dioxide provided both pH and addition of the reducing agent are automatically controlled.

2. Aqueous wastes containing metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. pH adjustment or neutralization. | <input type="checkbox"/> g. Plating the metal onto an electrode. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Precipitation or crystallization. | <input type="checkbox"/> h. Electrodialysis. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling. | <input type="checkbox"/> i. Electrowinning or electrolytic recovery. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d. Ion exchange. | <input type="checkbox"/> j. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> e. Reverse osmosis. | <input type="checkbox"/> k. Evaporation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> f. Metallic replacement. | <input type="checkbox"/> l. Adsorption. |

3. Aqueous wastes with total organic carbon less than 10% as measured by EPA Method 9060 and less than 1% total volatile organic compounds as measured by EPA Method 8240 may be treated by the following technologies:

- ☐ a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.
- ☐ b. Adsorption.
- ☐ c. Distillation.
- ☐ d. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.
- ☐ e. Photodegradation using ultraviolet light, with or without the addition of hydrogen peroxide or ozone, provided the treatment is conducted in an enclosed system.
- ☐ f. Air stripping or steam stripping.

4. Sludges, dusts, solid metal objects and metal workings which contain or are contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may

be treated by the following technologies:

- ☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
- ☐ b. Physical processes which change only the physical properties of the waste such as grinding, shredding, crushing, or compacting.
- ☐ c. Drying to remove water.
- ☐ d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.

5. Alum, gypsum, lime, sulfur or phosphate sludges may be treated by the following technologies:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. | <input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drying to remove water. | |

6. Wastes identified in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.120, that meet the criteria and requirements for special waste classification in Section 66261.122 may be treated by the following technologies:

- ☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
- ☐ b. Drying to remove water.
- ☐ c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
- ☐ d. Screening to separate components based on size.
- ☐ e. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.

7. Wastes, except asbestos, which have been classified by the Department as special wastes pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124, may be treated by the following technologies:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. | <input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drying to remove water. | <input type="checkbox"/> d. Magnetic separation. |

8. Inorganic acid or alkaline wastes may be treated by the following technology:

- ☐ a. pH adjustment or neutralization.

9. Soils contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2), (Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances) may be treated by the following technologies:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. | <input type="checkbox"/> c. Magnetic separation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Screening to separate components based on size. | |

10. Used oil, unrefined oil waste, mixed oil, oil mixed with water and oil/water separation sludges may be treated by the following technologies:

- ☐ a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.
- ☐ b. Distillation.
- ☐ c. Neutralization.
- ☐ d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
- ☐ e. Reverse osmosis.
- ☐ f. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.

11. Containers of 110 gallons or less capacity which are not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similar absorptive material, which have been emptied as specified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 261.7, or inner liners removed from empty containers that once held hazardous waste or hazardous material and which are not excluded from regulation may be treated by the following technologies provided the treated containers and rinseate are managed in compliance with applicable requirements:

- ☐ a. Rinsing with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held.
- ☐ b. Physical processes such as crushing, shredding, grinding or puncturing, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, provided the container or inner liner is first rinsed and the rinseate is removed from the container or inner liner.

12. Multi-component resins may be treated by the following process:

- ☐ a. Mixing the resin components in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

13. A waste stream technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under CESQT.

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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING
CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT - SPECIFIED WASTESTREAMS (CESW) PAGE

WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(one page per treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID # _____ 606 Facility ID # _____ 1 Page _____ of _____

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- ☐ 1. Treating resins mixed or cured in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (including one-part and pre-impregnated materials).
- ☐ 2. Treating a container of 110 gallons or less capacity, which is not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similar absorptive material, for the purposes of emptying the container as specified by Section 66261.7 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as revised July 1, 1990, or treats the inner liners removed from empty containers that once held hazardous waste or hazardous material. The generator shall treat the container or inner liner by using the following technologies, provided the treated containers and rinseate are managed in compliance with the applicable requirements of this chapter:
 - (A) The generator rinses the container or inner liner with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held, and/or
 - (B) The generator uses physical processes, such as crushing, shredding, grinding, or puncturing, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, if the container or inner liner is first rinsed as provided in subparagraph (A) and the rinseate is removed from the container or inner liner.
- ☐ 3. Drying special wastes, as classified by the Department pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124, by pressing or by passive or heat-aided evaporation to remove water.
- ☐ 4. Magnetic separation or screening to remove components from special waste, as classified by the Department pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124.
- 5. Not in use/exempted--formerly neutralization and regeneration of ion exchange media used to demineralize water.
- 6. Not in use/exempted--formerly neutralization of food processing waste.
- 7. Not in use/exempted--formerly recovery of silver from photofinishing.
- 8. Gravity separation of the following, including the use of flocculants and demulsifiers if:
 - ☐ a. The settling of solids from the waste where the resulting aqueous/liquid stream is not hazardous.
 - ☐ b. The separation of oil/water mixtures and separation sludges, if the average oil recovered per month is less than 25 barrels (42 gallons per barrel). (Note: some used oil/water separation is eligible for CEL.)
- ☐ 9. Neutralizing acidic or alkaline (basic) material by a State certified laboratory, a laboratory operated by an educational institution, or a laboratory which treats less than one gallon of onsite generated hazardous waste in any single batch. (To be eligible for conditional exemption, this waste cannot contain more than 10 percent acid or base by weight.)
- ☐ 10. Hazardous waste treatment is carried out in quality control or quality assurance laboratory at a facility that is not an offsite hazardous waste facility.
- ☐ 11. A wastestream and treatment technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under CESW.

_____ Certified Technology Number

- ☐ 12. The treatment of formaldehyde or glutaraldehyde by a health care facility using a technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING

CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED (CA) PAGE WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(one page per treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID # _____ 606 Facility ID # _____ 1 Page _____ of _____

- 629
1. **Aqueous wastes, hazardous solely due to inorganic constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which contain less than 1,400 ppm total of these constituents. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.) Treatment using:**
 - ☐ a. Phase separation, including precipitation, by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling, including the use of demulsifiers and flocculants.
 - ☐ b. Ion exchange, including metallic replacement.
 - ☐ c. Reverse osmosis
 - ☐ d. Adsorption
 - ☐ e. pH adjustment of aqueous waste with a pH of between 2.0 and 12.5.
 - ☐ f. Electrowinning of solutions, unless those solutions contain hydrochloric acid.
 - ☐ g. Reduction of solutions hazardous solely due to hexavalent chromium, to trivalent chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous chloride, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfide, or sulfur dioxide. The solution contains less than 750 ppm of hexavalent chromium.
 2. **Aqueous wastes, hazardous solely due to organic constituents listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (2)(B) and which contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.) Treatment using:**
 - ☐ a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.
 - ☐ b. Adsorption
 3. **Sludges resulting from wastewater treatment, dusts, solid metal objects, and metal workings which are hazardous solely due to the presence of constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which, for dusts only, contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:**
 - ☐ a. Physical processes which constitute treatment only because they change the physical properties of the waste, such as filtration, centrifugation, gravity settling, grinding, shredding, crushing, or compacting.
 - ☐ b. Drying to remove water.
 - ☐ c. Separation based on differences in physical properties, such as size, magnetism, or density.
 4. **Alum, gypsum, lime, sulfur, or phosphate sludges. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:**
 - ☐ a. Drying to remove water.
 - ☐ b. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.
 5. **Special wastes listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.120 that meet the criteria in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.122 which is hazardous solely due to the constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:**
 - ☐ a. Drying to remove water.
 - ☐ b. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.
 - ☐ c. Screening to separate components based on size.
 - ☐ d. Separation based on differences in physical properties, such as size, magnetism, or density.
 6. **Special wastes classified under Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124 as special wastes, except asbestos, which is hazardous solely due to the constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:**
 - ☐ a. Drying to remove water.
 - ☐ b. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.
 - ☐ c. Magnetic separation.
 7. **Soils contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2)(A). The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:**
 - ☐ a. Screening to separate components based on size.
 - ☐ b. Magnetic separation.
 8. **Oil mixed with water and oil/water separation sludges. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.) Treatment using: (NOTE: some used oil/water separation is allowed under the CEL category.)**
 - ☐ a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction, including the use of demulsifiers and flocculants. Heat can be used, but must not exceed 160 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - ☐ b. Separation based on differences in physical properties, such as size, magnetism, or density.
 - ☐ c. Reverse osmosis.
 9. **Neutralization of acidic or alkaline wastes, hazardous solely due to corrosivity, or toxic only from the acid or caustic material, in elementary neutralization units. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.)**
 - ☐ a. The waste contains less than 10 percent acid or base constituents by weight. There is no volume limit for this category.
 - ☐ b. The waste contains 10 percent or more acid or base constituents by weight and is treated in batches that do not exceed 500 gallons at one time.
 10. **Not in use/exempted--formerly recovery of silver from photofinishing.**
 11. **Not in use/sunsetted--formerly treatment of spent cleaners and conditioners which are hazardous solely due to copper or copper compounds. Treatment of this wastestream is no longer allowed under Conditional Authorization as of January 1, 1998. Treatment of this wastestream now requires authorization under either Permit by Rule or, if the total volume treated is less than 55 gallons per month, under Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Treatment.**
 12. **A wastestream technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under Conditional Authorization.**
 - ☐ _____ Certified Technology Number

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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING

PERMIT BY RULE PAGE

WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(one page per treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID # _____ 606 Facility ID # _____ 1 Page _____ of _____

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1. **Aqueous wastes containing hexavalent chromium may be treated by the following process:**
☐ a. Reduction of hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfide or sulfur dioxide provided both pH and addition of the reducing agent are automatically controlled.
2. **Aqueous wastes containing metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:**

<input type="checkbox"/> a. pH adjustment or neutralization.	<input type="checkbox"/> g. Plating the metal onto an electrode.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Precipitation or crystallization.	<input type="checkbox"/> h. Electrodialysis.
<input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.	<input type="checkbox"/> i. Electrowinning or electrolytic recovery.
<input type="checkbox"/> d. Ion exchange.	<input type="checkbox"/> j. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
<input type="checkbox"/> e. Reverse osmosis.	<input type="checkbox"/> k. Evaporation.
<input type="checkbox"/> f. Metallic replacement.	<input type="checkbox"/> l. Adsorption.
3. **Aqueous wastes with total organic carbon less than 10% as measured by EPA Method 9060 and less than 1% total volatile organic compounds as measured by EPA Method 8240 may be treated by the following technologies:**
☐ a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.
☐ b. Adsorption.
☐ c. Distillation.
☐ d. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.
☐ e. Photodegradation using ultraviolet light, with or without the addition of hydrogen peroxide or ozone, provided the treatment is conducted in an enclosed system.
☐ f. Air stripping or steam stripping.
4. **Sludges, dusts, solid metal objects and metal workings which contain or are contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:**
☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
☐ b. Physical processes which change only the physical properties of the waste such as grinding, shredding, crushing, or compacting.
☐ c. Drying to remove water.
☐ d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
5. **Alum, gypsum, lime, sulfur or phosphate sludges may be treated by the following technologies:**
☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
☐ b. Drying to remove water.
☐ c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
6. **Wastes identified in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.120, that meet the criteria and requirements for special waste classification in Section 66261.122 may be treated by the following technologies:**
☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
☐ b. Drying to remove water.
☐ c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
☐ d. Screening to separate components based on size.
☐ e. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
7. **Wastes, except asbestos, which have been classified by the Department as special wastes pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124, may be treated by the following technologies:**

<input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.	<input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Drying to remove water.	<input type="checkbox"/> d. Magnetic separation.
8. **Inorganic acid or alkaline wastes may be treated by the following technology:**
☐ a. pH adjustment or neutralization.
9. **Soils contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2), (Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances) may be treated by the following technologies:**
☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
☐ b. Screening to separate components based on size.
☐ c. Magnetic separation.
10. **Used oil, unrefined oil waste, mixed oil, oil mixed with water and oil/water separation sludges may be treated by the following technologies:**
☐ a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.
☐ b. Distillation.
☐ c. Neutralization.
☐ d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
☐ e. Reverse osmosis.
☐ f. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.
11. **Containers of 110 gallons or less capacity which are not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similar absorptive material, which have been emptied as specified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 261.7, or inner liners removed from empty containers that once held hazardous waste or hazardous material and which are not excluded from regulation may be treated by the following technologies provided the treated containers and rinseate are managed in compliance with applicable requirements:**
☐ a. Rinsing with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held.
☐ b. Physical processes such as crushing, shredding, grinding or puncturing, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, provided the container or inner liner is first rinsed and the rinseate is removed from the container or inner liner.
12. **Multi-component resins may be treated by the following process:**
☐ a. Mixing the resin components in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
13. **A waste stream technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under Permit by Rule.**
☐ _____ Certified Technology Number

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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT - LIMITED (CEL) PAGE

WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(one page per treatment unit - check all that apply)

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- ☐ 1. Puncturing, draining, or crushing of aerosol cans, at ambient temperature, using equipment or a technology combination certified by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code. The equipment must capture gaseous and liquid contents, prevent fire, explosion, and unauthorized releases of hazardous constituents, and prevent worker exposure. The aerosol cans must be recycled as scrap metal.

_____ Certified Technology Number

NOTE: This category is not available until DTSC certifies a manufacturer's equipment.

2. The separation of used oil from water, provided that the wastestream is hazardous solely due to the oil and the used oil is properly transported to an authorized offsite oil recycler. Treatment using:
- ☐ a. Gravity separation.
- ☐ b. A centrifuge.
- ☐ c. A membrane technology.
- ☐ d. Heating of the water containing used oil to a temperature that is not more than 20 degrees Fahrenheit below the flashpoint of the used oil component of the mixture at atmospheric pressure.
- ☐ e. The addition of demulsifiers to the water containing used oil.

NOTE: The authorized separation of used oil from water under this wastestream may not include contaminated groundwater or water containing any measurable amounts of gasoline or more than two percent (2%) diesel fuel (combination of Number 1 or 2 fuel).